

SIXTY-SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH

THE MINUTES

OF THE

Annual Meeting ^{AND}_{OF THE} Board of Directors.

JANUARY 21 and 22, 1879.

WASHINGTON, CITY :

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

1879.

.....
NORMAL SCHOOL STEAM PRESS, HAMPTON, VA.
.....

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT.

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia. | 1869. Rev. B. I. Haight, D. D., LL. D., N. Y. |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I. | 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. |
| 1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J. | 1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky. |
| 1849. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., Ga. | 1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., D. C. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D. D., Mass. |
| 1851. Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, D. C. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa. |
| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y. | 1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania. |
| 1853. Edward McGehee, Esq., Miss. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O. |
| 1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pa. | 1874. Theodore L. Mason, M. D., N. Y. |
| 1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Del. | 1875. Levi Keese, M. D., Mass. |
| 1854. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Miss. | 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa. |
| 1854. Rev. Edward R. Ames, D. D., Md. | 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. |
| 1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois. | 1876. Rev. Wm. I. Budington, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri. | 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa. |
| 1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal. | 1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., Pa. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga. |
| 1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D., LL. D., N. J. | 1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I. |
| 1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H. | 1877. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y. | 1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa. |
| 1863. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis. | 1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Indiana. |
| 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. | 1878. Com. Robt. W. Shufeldt, U.S.N., Conn. |
| 1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J. | 1879. Hon. G. Washington Warren, Mass. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1840. THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq..... <i>R. I.</i>	1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq..... <i>Pa.</i>
1840. REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D..... <i>Conn.</i>	1869. REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D.. <i>Ind.</i>
1845. REV. JOHN B. PINNEY, LL. D..... <i>Neb.</i>	1869. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D... <i>N. Y.</i>
1851. REV. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., LL. D.. <i>N. J.</i>	1869. REV. S. IRENÆUS PRIME, D. D.. <i>N. Y.</i>
1852. JAMES HALL, M. D..... <i>Md.</i>	1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq..... <i>N. J.</i>
1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq..... <i>R. I.</i>	1871. REV. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D.. <i>N. J.</i>
1855. GEORGE LAW, Esq... .. <i>N. Y.</i>	1871. REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.. <i>N. Y.</i>
1858. REV. JOHN ORCUTT, D. D..... <i>N. Y.</i>	1873. REV. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D.. <i>N. Y.</i>
1864. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D..... <i>Ohio.</i>	1878. REV. EDW'D W. APPLETON, D. D.. <i>Pa.</i>

DELEGATES FOR 1879.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, D. D., LL. D., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., William V. Pettit, Esq., Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Rev. James Saul, D. D., Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. H. L. Wayland, D. D., Joseph P. Brinton, Esq., William H. Allen, Esq., LL. D., Rev. Alfred Elwyn, Rev. Henry L. Phillips, Edward D. Marchant, Esq., William Montelius, Esq.

SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

PRESENTED JANUARY 21, 1879.

NECROLOGY.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is called, at the commencement of its Sixty-Second Annual Report, to offer tribute to the memory of friends whose names are to be enrolled henceforth among the honored dead.

JAMES B. HOSMER, Esq., in 1869 elected a Vice President of the Society, was buried on his ninety-seventh birth-day, September 27th, the oldest person in his native city, Hartford, Conn. Quiet and unassuming, he devoted most of his time, after he retired from mercantile business forty-five years ago, to benevolent and religious institutions. He was deeply interested in the movements of this Society and gave liberally for the furtherance of its work, remembering it in his will with \$2,000, and the Liberia College with \$1,000. He witnessed a good confession, and by a blameless walk and conversation, illustrated the principles of the gospel.

HERMAN CAMP, Esq., of Trumansburg, N. Y., in 1846, by a donation of \$1,000, made himself a Director for Life in this Society, and he often took part in its deliberations. An earnest Christian philanthropist, the lowliest were made glad by his intelligent sympathy and unceasing beneficence.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH HENRY, in 1869 constituted a Director for Life of this Society, always expressed a deep interest in its welfare, and by services and gifts, contributed to its prosperity. His life was a long one, but every day of its maturity was occupied in studies and experiments that gave to the world discoveries and improvements of great importance and practical utility. In every domain he entered he was an en-

thusiast and a master, his whole energies devoted to the advancement of the good of mankind. Not the least of his labors was the organization and management of the Smithsonian Institution, whereby that grand gift to the people was made a success. He was as eminent for his Christian character as for his scientific attainments.

HON. JOHN B. KERR, in 1863 chosen a member of the Executive Committee of the Society, was faithful in attendance at the meetings and prompt in the discharge of the duties devolved upon him. He was remarkable for strict probity, tender sympathies, warm affection and unfaltering devotion to what he believed was right. The sorrow of his colleagues at his death is lightened by the belief, that though suddenly called, he joyfully passed to the presence of his Lord.

FINANCIAL.

The continued prostration of all business enterprises and the great reduction of incomes from every source, again affect unfavorably the receipts of the Society.

The receipts during the year 1878 have been:—

Donations and collections.....	\$10,682 64
Legacies	1,415 20
Emigrants toward their expenses.....	260 50
For common school education in Liberia.....	420 63
Other sources, including \$366.20 from investments realized,.....	3,006 64
<hr/>	
Receipts	\$15,785 61
Balance, January 1, 1878.....	908 49
<hr/>	
Making the resources.....	\$16,694 10
The disbursements have been.....	16,406 87
<hr/>	
Balance in Bank, December 31, 1878.....	\$ 287 23

EXPEDITIONS.

The bark "Liberia," whose departure was mentioned in the last Report, arrived at Monrovia, February 6th. Two deaths have taken place among the fifty-three emigrants sent in her, neither of them, however, from causes peculiar to the African climate.

Two expeditions have since been dispatched, as follows: By the "Liberia," from New York, June 19, consisting of seventy emigrants, and by the new trader "Monrovia," from the same port, December 3, comprising thirty-one persons. They were mostly in families, and the description of a portion of them visited by a gentleman of judgment and experience applies equally to all, viz.: "They are a very intelligent set of people and of more than average ability, leading me to hope that they will do well for themselves and be a help to Africa."

These one hundred and one emigrants were from the following named places: Boston, Mass., 14; Norfolk, Va., 3; Indian Town, Currituck Co., 51; Rose Dale, Pasquotank Co., 8; Woodville, Perquimons Co., 4; and Shiloh, Camden Co., N. C., 2; Marion, S. C., 1; Pensacola, Florida, 6; and Marshall, Texas, 12. Forty-four were reported to be communicants in Christian churches. Of the adult males, 12 are farmers, 4 clergymen, 3 carpenters, and one each a cooper, miller, machinist, cabinet-maker, bricklayer, plasterer, teacher, and physician. Nearly all reached the vessels at their own expense, while others gave us \$119.50 in repayment, and a few contributed \$141 toward the cost of their passage to Liberia. They were thoroughly equipped and every possible precaution taken to insure their comfort and safety at sea and during acclimation. Both companies are to locate at Brewerville, a growing settlement named in honor of the late Charles Brewer, Esq., long an enlightened friend of Africa. For this purpose, the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society generously appropriated \$7,000 from the residuary bequest of Mr. Brewer to that old and zealous auxiliary.

The "Liberia," in a thick fog, when four days out, collided with the Australian bark "Marti." No one on the "Liberia" was injured, nor did the accident cause her to leak, nor do any harm to the hull below the rail. It, however, carried away her bowsprit, with rigging attached, and started the windlass. The Captain thought better to return for repairs—which were completed in two days, the water casks were refilled, and she again sailed June 30th, the emigrants remaining on board all the time, happy and not in the least discouraged. The "Liberia" arrived out August 10th, and at the latest dates the passengers by her were well and contented at Brewerville.

This is the first voyage of the "Monrovia," a clipper bark of 543 tons register, built of the best materials for Messrs. Yates & Porterfield, long engaged in the West African trade. She is described as the best in arrangements of all the vessels in the business, having superior accommodations for twenty cabin passengers, and can take in the poop, which is thoroughly ventilated with side-lights and sky-lights, about ninety emigrant passengers. Her cost, when coppered and ready for sea, is \$30,000.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of the Society has been uninterrupted for the past fifty-eight years. Those now reported make the number colonized since the war to be 3,291, and a total from the beginning of 15,289, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans, which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,001 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

APPLICATIONS.

Largely increased numbers of the intelligent and enterprising portion of the colored population are contemplating emigration to Liberia. The demand upon the Colonization Society, growing more and more pressing, and coming from every quarter, for information about that Republic and for the means of settlement there, far exceeds anything of the kind in its history. It is believed that half a million of people are considering removal to Africa as their home and nationality.

During the year, applications have been received from residents of the following places, viz.:—

Massachusetts. Boston, Hyde Park, Jamaica Plain.

Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, Reading.

Maryland. Easton.

District of Columbia. Washington.

Virginia. Gordonsville, Norfolk, Richmond, Sevensville.

North Carolina. Battleboro, Camden, Concord, Edenton, Elizabeth City, Enfield, Faison, Hookertown, Indian Town, Lexington, Maysville, New Berne, Raleigh, Roanoke Island, Rocky Mount, Rose Dale, Shiloh, Smithfield, South Mills, Warsaw, Woodbridge.

South Carolina. Columbia, Jonesville, Union.

Georgia. Albany, Augusta, Blakely, Camilla, Milford.

Florida. Jacksonville, Milton, Monticello, Pensacola, Pineville, Yalaha.

Alabama. Belleville, Burnsville, Claiborne, Gosport, Greenville.

Mississippi. Aberdeen, Austin, Egypt, Senatobia.

Louisiana. Bastrop, Fillmore, Monroc, New Orleans, Pattersonville, Thibodaux.

Texas. Calvert, Hallettsville, Houston, Luling, Marshall, Wharton.

Arkansas. DeView, Duncan, Galloway, Helena, Little Rock, Mariana, Poplar Grove, Trenton,

Tennessee. Bristol, Memphis, Nashville, Versailles.

Kentucky. Birmingham, Louisville.

Illinois. Chicago, Randolph.

Missouri. Kansas City.

Exodus Associations have been formed at several of the places above named. Those at Pineville, Florida, are said to have 800 members, at Houston, Texas, 300, and at Helena, Arkansas, 500, proposing to charter and fit out vessels and proceed at their own expense direct to Liberia.

AN EXODUS.

Since our last Anniversary, there has been witnessed the first effective movement made by the American people of color from their own origi-

nal, voluntary action and at their own expense, to remove to the land of their ancestors. March 21, the bark "Azor" was dedicated to its special mission at Charleston with religious services, and April 21 she sailed from that City full of emigrants for Monrovia. Nearly as many more, eager to go, were left for want of room.

The Azor is a bark of 400 tons burthen, purchased at Boston by the Liberia Joint Stock Steamship Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of South Carolina, and composed entirely of men of African descent. The number of emigrants who embarked, including both sexes and all ages, was 274. Two Church organizations were formed among them while at Charleston, viz.: The Azor African M. E. Church, with Rev. S. Flegler as pastor, and the Shiloh Baptist Church, with deacons and clerk; but no pastor.

The measles were unfortunately taken on board the Azor by her passengers, and amid the discomforts of people so hastily brought together without previous experience at sea, the ship fever made its appearance. The Directors of the expedition had been disappointed in securing the services of an educated physician, so that there was no proper medical attendance, and twenty-four of the emigrants died on the way, a large part of whom were children.

May 28, the eyes of the passengers were rejoiced by the sight of African land. On account of calms, sickness and shortness of water, the Azor entered Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone, and her Captain there engaged the mail steamer Ethiopia to tow her to Monrovia, where she cast anchor, June 3. By the 5th of June all the emigrants, including two born on the voyage, were landed in Monrovia, where the Liberians gave them a warm reception: called a meeting of the leading citizens at the city Hall to welcome them, and there had a general interchange of views, satisfactory to all.

The Azor made the home run in thirty-six days, arriving at Charleston, July 24, when she was chartered for a freighting voyage to London. She returned, in ballast, to Charleston, January 10, and is said to be in course of preparation for a second trip to Monrovia, to sail February 20, with about 150 passengers and a venture of goods by merchants and others of Charleston for the Liberia market.

Ex-President Warner, in a letter of November 19, says: "The larger portion of the Azor people have settled at Poor-Bar or Digby, a few miles to the North and West of Monrovia; others have removed to Dixville, a village just in the rear of New-Georgia, leaving Messrs. Irons and Gilliard and a few families still in Monrovia."

It is proper to state that the American Colonization Society had no agency in the expedition by the Azor, except in active sympathy and best wishes, and experienced advice and counsel freely given to those

prominently engaged. They preferred to manage it alone, and mistakes followed. These can and will doubtless be avoided in future. It is a gratifying reflection that this Society, in sending 165 expeditions, has had no serious casualty happen to either vessel or emigrants. Special care has been taken to make their passage safe and comfortable, and kind Providence has given prosperity.

A RACE MOVEMENT.

In addition to the applications for transportation to Liberia and the independent shipment just mentioned, it is well to recall the fact that petitions, representing thousands of freedmen, have been presented to the present Congress asking assistance, to the amount of \$100 each, to enable them to remove to Africa, this being the sum formerly granted for the settlement in Liberia of each African recaptured from slave ships. For this amount the American Colonization Society will furnish a passage to that Republic, and six months provision and shelter after arrival, with land.

This spontaneous uprising] is worthy the serious attention of the whole nation. It indicates the beginning of a race movement which is certain to gather force as it progresses; and this power will be in proportion to the social disabilities of the people of color in this country, to their natural increase, to the competition of white labor, and to the advantages of freedom, education and political advancement in a land which is ruled entirely by their own race.

There will be great need of wisdom and experience to organize and outfit expeditions, and to control the character and conditions of emigration so as to provide for the health, subsistence and comfort of the emigrants, and to select those whose intelligence, industry and resolution shall afford reasonable guarantees of success.

The religious and missionary elements which enter into this movement are in full keeping with the same high motives which inspired the founders of this Society and which have been supreme in its history of sixty-two years. Instead of being dead and buried, it now appears that a new era in African Colonization is at hand—the era of a voluntary and self-sustaining emigration, in large numbers and with increasing resources. It is clear that the Society will have a very important part to act in the new exodus. Certain it is, that but for what it has done in planting civilization and Christianity in Liberia, the very suggestion of this African exodus would have been impossible. Its record of more than three score years is full of undeserved contumely and hindrances, but its quiet unyielding work has given Liberia to Africa, and has made peaceful colonization the historical sequel to emancipation in these United States.

LIBERIA.

The state of affairs in Liberia shows signs of improvement, and that progress, material and spiritual, will more than ever characterize her future.

Hon. Anthony W. Gardner, who was inaugurated President of Liberia, January 7th, at Monrovia, was born in Southampton Co., Virginia, January 24th, 1820, and was taken by his parents, both of whom were free, to the then Colony, arriving there January 11th, 1831, in the brig *Volador*, sent by this Society. His mother died July 7, 1865, but his father, born August 25th, 1796, still lives and is in good health.

President Gardner obtained his education in Liberia, and has held important positions—serving for sixteen consecutive years as a member of the National Legislature, and four years as Vice-President. His inaugural address exhibits ability, patriotism and statesmanship—pledging himself “to remove as far as possible, the weight which serves to retard labor and to discourage the husbandman, and to have money not only current with the Government, but with the citizens.”

The coffee of Liberia, pronounced by those of experience equal in quality to any in the world and superior to most, has been of late in extensive demand. The last crop was the largest ever known, 90,000 pounds of which were brought to New York in May, commanding some \$22,000. The bark *Elverton*, dispatched from Brazil, took, in April, about 100,000 coffee plants and 50,000 pounds of coffee seed; she returned to Monrovia in November for a similar cargo, which was readily procured. An order for 100,000 coffee seed has been sent from Jamaica. Queensland, South Australia, Ceylon, Java, Natal, Venezuela, Costa Rica and other countries are importing and planting Liberia coffee, and generally with extraordinary success. It is hardy and grows where other species will not, it resists the attacks of the dreaded leaf disease and yields enormously. It is stated that on an estate in Ceylon, where the Liberian plant has been tested, the unsurpassed crop of two tons of the fragrant berry has been gathered.

In a revival of religion, native heathen from a wide section of country attended the meetings, and it was ascertained that among those professing conversion were residents of villages as far inland as Boporo. *The Observer* of October 26, says: “The sum of \$2,758.93 has been expended for repairs on the Monrovia M. E. church. All of this money, except a few dollars, was contributed in Monrovia. * * * On Thanksgiving Day, a collection was taken in Trinity E. church, Monrovia, in aid of the building fund, and \$240 were received.”

Liberia needs a railroad, and good common roads with substantial

bridges over the creeks, for at least one hundred miles back, to locate the new comers at once from the ship into the healthy regions, and open to their astonished and thankful gaze one of the finest countries in the world, only waiting for the civilized and Christian settler to make it as desirable a home as may be found anywhere. The Government is not able to carry out these necessary internal improvements, and yet it is felt that some such provision ought to be made to diminish the inconveniences and lessen the labors of immigrants, and to reach a magnificent field for commercial enterprise. Let white Americans thus give to black Americans the facilities for moving eastward from California to the banks of the Niger, and further still to the highlands of Abyssinia. And who can say that it may not be reserved for the United States to cross two continents by the energy of her citizens and plant her institutions from the Indian to the Pacific Ocean?

TESTIMONY.

The much talked of exodus to Liberia has called out hostile criticism of that Republic. Happily the evidence is at hand of two visitors of preconceived opposition to the country, who made an examination of it during the year.

Mr. A. B. Williams, the correspondent of the *News and Courier* of Charleston, S. C., who accompanied the Azor passengers, wrote to that paper: "There is one feature of Liberian life worthy of commendation. As soon as they acquire means, they seem generally to go out to enlarge their ideas by travel and observation. Many of those whom I met had been to, and generally through, England and America, and several over the Continent of Europe. * * * The general life of the older and wealthier planters along the St. Paul's resembles in many particulars that of the Southern planter in the 'good old days.' Having a good brick house built, and his coffee or sugar plantation well under way, the tiller of the soil generally takes his ease, wears good clothes, only exercising a supervision of his affairs. * * * As the present generation is growing old, the children take charge after the return of the heir from his schooling and 'finishing tour.' In view of all this, it is ridiculous to suppose that the Liberians are relapsing into barbarism. On the contrary, it is apparent that each generation is bringing them steadily nearer to perfect civilization."

Dr. A. L. Stanford, who went out as a Commissioner from his race in Arkansas, returned during the summer with a favorable report. In a letter to our Rooms, he remarks:—"After traveling extensively in Liberia and observing the prosperous condition of the colony which the American Colonization Society has planted and, I am convinced, firmly established, I am prepared to lend my aid in disabusing the public mind

in regard to the noble efforts put forth by that Society in elevating the down-trodden Negro race. I entertain very different views from what I held before. I verily believe that Africa is the natural home of the Negro, and that ere long the remnant of her descendants, wherever dispersed, will return to that land. Could not a deeper interest be awakened in the public mind in behalf of the people desiring to emigrate, so as to render them more assistance? Could not some means be devised or plan adopted so as to afford them cheap transportation from the South? I favor a gradual emigration of the more enterprising, hard-working and intelligent class of American Negroes. I believe such a course would prove a blessing to Africa and to the race. The letters sent by persons in Liberia to their friends in this country do more to counteract the influence of opposers and contradict false rumors respecting that Republic than any other human power can possibly do. I shall be ready to go with my family so soon as I am relieved from the General Assembly of Arkansas, which will be about the 10th of March."

The "labor of our country" seems to be the chief barrier in the way of the most ardent philanthropists, paralyzing their efforts to promote the magnificent work of Colonization in the continent of Africa by efficient workers, providentially prepared in the United States by the discipline of a severe school. Strange that any one should grudge Africa the advantages they may be able to confer upon her. But labor in the United States, as elsewhere, will adjust itself to the circumstances with which God, in furtherance of His purposes, will surround that country. Eastward the star of Empire is taking its way, and the vacuum formed by the exodus of Negroes going east may be filled by Chinese coming east.

EDUCATION.

The three schools at Arthington (2) and Brewerville (1) supported from the income of a fund in the care of this Society, have been continued with an aggregate of 108 scholars and with the same general progress as in past years.

The Hall Free School at Cape Palmas, sustained by the Maryland State Colonization Society, is reported as "progressing, with an increase of scholars." The regular attendance is given at from forty-five to fifty, of whom six are aborigines. "Punctuality, industry, neatness, respect for the rights and feelings of others and a strict regard for truth," are said to be "enforced as far as possible."

The following statement has lately been made by the Presidents of the two organizations which have charge of endowments for the Professorships of The Liberia College: "The Trustees, at Boston, of Donations for Education in Liberia,' in connection with the New

York State Colonization Society, have for fifteen years past maintained a collegiate institution at Monrovia, under the title of The Liberia College. The result has been that at no time has there been to exceed fourteen pupils in its classes, and that but ten pupils have passed a full course. At present there are but three pupils, and there is no prospect of a material increase. Under these circumstances, both the above mentioned bodies, after a very full ascertainment of the facts relating to the College, have come to the conclusion that the only hope of its successful prosecution will be a removal from its present site into the interior, at a convenient position to accommodate pupils from the Aborigines, and to make it in a good degree self-supporting, by making it in the main a manual labor institution. The Trustees of the College in Africa have passed resolutions consenting to the removal, and several of the interior settlements will, from their limited means, aid somewhat in the expenses of the removal. The plan proposed will involve a small outlay to obtain sufficient buildings to accommodate the Professors and pupils. It is believed that the expenditure of \$5,000 for this purpose will be sufficient to establish it in a new site and maintain fifty pupils without additional aid for several years."

It being felt that some one especially representing the patrons and Trustees in the United States should go to Liberia to arouse the people and organize their efforts for education, the Rev. John B. Pinney, LL.D., was early in the year appointed President and Fulton Professor in the College, and spent several months in Liberia. He returned to this country, via Liverpool, in September, and again embarked for the eighth time for Africa by the new trader *Monrovia*, with as fresh feelings and enthusiastic zeal for the elevation of the "Dark Continent," as he exhibited forty-five years ago.

The Monrovia Seminary was re-opened, in June, under the superintendency of Rev. R. J. Kellogg, of the Methodist E. Church. It is stated to have over one hundred pupils in the primary, intermediate and higher departments, most of whom are paying their tuition fees.

The Preparatory Department of The Liberia College, the Alexander High School at Clay-Ashland, and a school at Bassa where the higher branches are taught, each in charge of a graduate of The Liberia College, are giving marked satisfaction. The Government schools are affording instruction to a large number of children. Not the least want of the Republic is the establishment, at suitable places, of a few institutions of an academic grade, especially for females.

AMERICAN INTERESTS.

The able and enlightened Secretary of the Navy in his late Annual Report says:—"The *Ticonderoga* has been detailed, under the command

of Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, for special service upon the Coast of Africa. This service is regarded as especially important in its relations, not merely to international matters confided to it, but to our commercial interests. The officer assigned to this command is peculiarly fitted for the delicate duty confided to him, and the most satisfactory results are expected from his cruise. Besides his other duties, he has been designated to act as a Commissioner to adjust a controversy in reference to the boundary line between the British possessions in Africa and Liberia."

Commodore Shufeldt is admirably qualified for the high and responsible mission entrusted him, and upon the execution of which he left Norfolk, Va., in the steamer *Ticonderoga*, December 7th. The territory of Liberia was in olden times the very centre of the slave-trade traffic; but it is now one of the principal seats of West African commerce and civilization, and of Christian education and influence. Without any extraordinary cost or effort, therefore, the United States may be brought in contact with every portion of the Republic and its vast interior, and by judicious measures, may set 50,000,000 of natives to work to bring together the rich resources of their soil for foreign exportation, in exchange for the surplus manufactures of America.

Congress would do well to promptly furnish such aid in establishing commercial and postal facilities as will develop and strengthen African trade, and thus, by placing American merchants upon an equality with competing nations, stimulate and encourage the early revival and extension of American industries. England, a few years since, subsidized a line of steamers to Liberia and the West Coast of Africa, and the result already is that two lines of twenty-four steamers are plying from Liverpool, carrying the mails, many of the passengers and much of the freight to and from the United States.

THE OPEN GATE.

Travelers have made known the fact that the heart of Africa, instead of being a wild waste, possesses a wonderful lake system, a most fertile soil, and many millions of vigorous and interesting people. This region is being largely patronized by British Missionary Societies, from the East Coast.

The country east of Liberia affords to the United States a distinct African field, and a natural one. There is no other portion of the Continent so promising for commercial activity and Christian labor. That Republic is a base of operations on the West Coast in sympathy with America. Boporo has been occupied as a missionary station, Musardu can be easily reached, and the way seems open from that to the waters of the Niger, and beyond the Niger to the heart of Soudan.

The American Nation, through the instrumentality of its Negro population, has it in her power to do more for the "Dark Continent" than any other Christian nation. The United States can send farmers, mechanics and merchants allied in blood and race to the indigenous inhabitants. It can furnish not only the song, the prayer, and the sermon, but the singers, teachers and preachers who can live in that country. Agriculture and commercial operations, and the example of well regulated domestic life, would exemplify and enforce the teachings of the heralds of the gospel. That despoiled Continent may be thus soon made to say to her despoilers:—"Ye thought evil against me, but God meant it unto good."

TREASURERS' REPORT.

Dr. *Receipts and Disbursements of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, for the year 1878.* Cr.

Treasurer's Report.

Received donations and collections,	\$10,682 64
“ legacies,	1,415 20
“ investment realized and land sold,	366 20
“ from emigrants, toward their expenses and passage,	260 50
“ support of common schools in Liberia,	420 63
“ rents of Colonization Building,	2,580 24
“ subscriptions to African Repository,	60 20
Receipts	15,785 61
Balance, January 1, 1878,	908 49
Total,	\$16,694 10

Paid passage and support of emigrants,	\$8,304 46
“ support of common schools in Liberia,	420 63
“ taxes, insurance and repairs of Colonization Build'g	1,575 91
“ paper and printing the African Repository,	356 40
“ salaries of Secretaries and Agents, printing, post-ages, taxes on land, Washington and New York office expenses, costs in will case, and traveling expenses,	5,749 47
Payments	16,406 87
Balance in bank, December 31, 1878,	287 23
Total,	\$16,694 10

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's account for the year 1878, and the vouchers for the same, and find the account to be correct.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, }
 W. GUNTON, } *Committee.*
 REGINALD FENDALL, }

Washington, D. C., January 21, 1879.

MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 21, 1879.*

The Annual meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held this evening at 7½ o'clock, in Metropolitan M. E. Church, the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

The pastor of the Church, Rev. H. R. Naylor, D.D., led in prayer.

The Sixty-Second Annual Report of the Society was presented by the Corresponding Secretary, who also read extracts therefrom.

Addresses were delivered by Rt. Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, D.D., Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, and Gen. S. C. Armstrong, Principal of Hampton Institute, Virginia.

The following resolution was offered and advocated by Hon. G. Washington Warren of Boston, Mass.

Resolved, That a Memorial be respectfully presented by the President and the Executive Committee, on behalf of the Society, to Congress at its present session, praying that an appropriation of \$25,000 be made for the purpose of making explorations and surveys upon the Western Coast of Africa, and from Liberia into the interior of that densely populated continent, with the view to the building up of American trade and commerce therewith; the same to be expended under the sanction of the Secretary of the Navy, in the employment of the officers attached to the United States steamer now on that Coast and of other scientific experts, and for other necessary expenses or in such manner as Congress may deem most advisable.

The President of the Society followed in support of the resolution, when it was unanimously adopted.

The Society adjourned to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock M., in its rooms in the Colonization Building.

R. v. James Saul, D.D., pronounced the benediction.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 22, 1879.*

The AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met at the appointed time, and in the absence of President Latrobe, detained by professional engagements in Baltimore, Vice President Harvey Lindsly, M.D., presided.

The Minutes of the meeting of last evening were read and approved.

President William H. Allen, Hon. Peter Parker and Rev. John W. Chickering, D.D., were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice Presidents of the Society for the year 1879.

On motion of Rev. Alfred Elwyn, it was

Resolved, That our acknowledgments are due and are hereby tendered, to Bishop Howe of Central Pennsylvania, and to General Armstrong of the Hampton, Va., Institute, for their able and eloquent addresses, and to Judge Warren of Boston, and President Latrobe of Baltimore, for their remarks delivered last evening at the Anniversary of the Society, and that copies be requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to the Pastor and Trustees of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, for their kindness and courtesy in granting its use for the exercises of our Anniversary.

President Allen, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented and read a Report recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents, and the election of Hon. G. Washington Warren of Massachusetts, as an additional Vice President, as follows:—

President.

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice-Presidents.

1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y.	1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N. Y.
1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia.	1869. Rev. B. I. Haight, D. D., LL. D., N. Y.
1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I.	1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.
1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J.	1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D.D., Ky.
1849. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D.D., Ga.	1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., D. C.
1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D.D., Ky.	1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D. D., Mass.
1851. Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, D. C.	1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D.D., Pa.
1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y.	1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania.
1853. Edward McGehee, Esq., Miss.	1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O.
1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pa.	1874. Theodore L. Mason, M. D., N. Y.
1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Del.	1875. Levi Keese, M. D., Mass.
1854. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Miss.	1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D.D., Pa.
1854. Rev. Edward R. Ames, D.D., Md.	1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.
1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois.	1876. Rev. Wm. I. Budington, D. D., Y.
1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri.	1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal.	1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., Pa.
1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y.	1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga.
1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D.D., LL. D., N. J.	1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I.
1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H.	1877. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., N. Y.
1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y.	1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.
1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.	1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Indiana.
1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.	1878. Com. Robt. W. Shufeldt, U.S.N., Conn.
1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.	1879. Hon. G. Washington Warren, Mass.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee be accepted and the nominations approved, and that the Society elect the persons named.

On motion, adjourned.

WILLIAM COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 21, 1879.*

The Board of Directors of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock M., in their rooms in the Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue.

In the absence of the President, Dr. Harvey Lindsly presided, and at his request the Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., led in prayer.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

The unprinted Minutes of the last meeting were read, and the Minutes were approved.

Hon. Mr. Parker, President Welling and Rev. Dr. Addison were appointed a Committee on credentials; who retired and subsequently reported the following named Delegates appointed for the year 1879:

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rt. Rev. M. A. De W. Howe, D. D.,* Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., William V. Pettit, Esq., Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Rev. James Saul, D. D.,* Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. H. L. Wayland, D. D., Joseph P. Brinton, Esq., William H. Allen, Esq., LL.D.,* Rev. Alfred Elwyn,* Rev. Henry L. Phillips, Edward D. Marchant, Esq., William Montellius, Esq.

The following Directors were reported to be in attendance:

Dr. Harvey Lindsly, William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, President James C. Welling, Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That Hon. G. Washington Warren, President of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, be invited to sit with the Board and to participate in its deliberations.

Letters were presented, excusing their absence from this meeting, from Life Directors,—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Jan. 20th; Edward Coles, Esq., Jan. 18th; Dr. Charles H. Nichols, Jan. 17th; Rev. S.

* In attendance.

Ireneus Prime, D.D., Jan. 18th; Rev. George W. Samson, D.D., Jan. 17th; and Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D.D., Jan. 16th.

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read the Sixty-Second Annual Report of the Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted and referred to a special Committee to select portions to be read at the Anniversary this evening.

Judge Warren, Mr. Elwyn, and President Welling were appointed the Committee.

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer presented and read his Report, with certificate of audit; also, a statement of receipts by States during the year 1878, and list of the property of the Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report, with the accompanying Annual papers, be accepted, and that so much of them and of the Report of the Society as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The Standing Committees were appointed, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Hon. Peter Parker, Rev. Alfred Elwyn, Judge Charles C. Nott.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, William Gunton, Esq., Reginald Fendall, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D.D., Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. James Saul, D.D.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.—Judge Charles C. Nott, Rev. Alfred Elwyn, President James C. Welling.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, William Gunton, Esq., Reginald Fendall, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—President James C. Welling, Rev. James Saul, D.D., Judge Charles C. Nott.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—President James C. Welling, Rev. James Saul, D.D., Judge Charles C. Nott.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and Secretaries.

Rev. Dr. Addison, Bishop Howe and Judge Warren were appointed the Committee.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Saul, it was

Resolved, That it is expedient that a meeting of this Society, in connection with the Pennsylvania Auxiliary, be held at a suitable time during this year, in the city of Philadelphia, and that the Executive Committee make arrangements for the

same, and that they endeavor to obtain several speakers to make short addresses; and that one of the speakers be invited to present a brief statement of the origin, rise, progress and results already obtained by the Society.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee take into consideration the expediency of holding similar meetings in the cities of New York and Boston, in conjunction with the Auxiliary and other Societies in those cities.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 22, 1879.*

The Board of Directors met at the appointed time, Dr. Lindsly in the chair, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Saul.

The Minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

The following letter from President Latrobe was read and ordered to be entered on the records with an expression of the regret of the Board at the inability of the President to meet with the Directors on the present occasion, viz. :

My dear Mr. Coppinger :—

BALTIMORE, *January 20, 1879.*

A jury was sworn this morning in a cause in our Superior Court here, which will occupy from 10 o'clock to-morrow until the adjournment of the Court at 3 P. M. This will prevent my being present at the opening of the meeting at 12 M. to-morrow; but will not prevent my being with you in the evening at the Metropolitan Church, and I hope will not prevent my attendance with the Board on Wednesday. Under ordinary circumstances I might have put off the trial that now embarrasses me, but it was impossible for me in this case to do so.

Faithfully yours,

JNO. H. B. LATROBE, President, &c.

Hon. Mr. Parker, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported that, in their judgment, there was no business in the papers referred to them calling for action at this time.

Judge Warren, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Finance have examined the securities named in the Statement prepared by the Treasurer, and find the same to be correct.

Rev. Dr. Addison, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, reported that, in their judgment, there was no business in the papers referred to them calling for the special attention of the Board.

Judge Nott, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and the accompanying resolution was adopted:—

The Committee on Agencies respectfully report that this subject is necessarily involved with and conditioned by the future policy of the Society. If there should be a largely increased emigration to Liberia under the control and with the assistance of the Society, agencies to awaken public interest and collect funds will be indispensable. If, on the contrary, the action of the Society shall be reduced to that of acquiring and disseminating information, looking to the welfare of Liberia and her immigrants, or if the interest of the public should be so apathetic that the funds collected will be substantially nothing more than the compensation of the agents, then clearly the system of agencies should be abandoned and the Society's course should conform to the conditions of its problem of duty. In the present agitated but unsettled state of the American-African mind it is impossible to forecast with certainty the precise path which the Society should pursue. A single month may bring about a condition of things which would fully task the energies of the Society, and warrant it in appealing promptly to the public for aid, and promptitude and efficiency would require the instrumentality of active agents. For these reasons the Committee submit and recommend the adoption of the following Resolution,—

Resolved, That the power of appointing agents to solicit subscriptions for the cause of African Colonization, either at a fixed compensation or for a percentage of the amounts collected, be confided to the Executive Committee; but that the Committee be instructed not to establish such agencies unless there be reason to believe that the amounts collected will be largely in excess of the expenses of an agency.

Judge Warren, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following Report: which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's account for the year 1878. and the vouchers for the same, and find the account to be correct.

President Welling, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read a Report; which was, on motion, accepted, amended, and approved, and is as follows:—

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of Emigration, beg leave respectfully to report that at the last Annual Meeting of the Society it was recorded as a matter of just exaltation that, for the first time in its history, it had been able, during the previous year, to dispatch to Liberia a company of emigrants who had contributed to defray a considerable portion of the expenses attendant upon their emigration. At the same time the hope was expressed that this gratifying fact might prove the harbinger of a new system that should prevail more and more among our colored fellow-citizens who propose to remove to Liberia; and the Executive Committee were instructed to have primary reference, in the choice of emigrants, to their character and ability to meet a whole or a part of the expenses of their transportation. In logical pursuance of the policy thus initiated, your Committee recommend, that during the next year, the Executive Committee be advised to afford aid to no adult male emigrant who shall not contribute at least one-half the sum necessary to defray the expense of his emigration. Your Committee believe that among the half-million of colored people who are, it is said, considering the expediency of emigrating to Liberia, it should not be difficult to find a class who are able to help themselves in this matter, and whom the Society could help with the assurance that it was sending out men of some energy and self-reliance, who would contribute in their measure to develop the resources and strengthen the social forces of the African Republic. And while suggesting this new condition in the case of male adults, your Committee beg leave to renew the recommendation of former years—that the Executive Committee should have due regard to the intellectual and moral character of the emigrants whom they select as the partial beneficiaries of the Society.

President Welling, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Education, presented and read the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of Education in Liberia, respectfully beg leave to report that if some misfortunes seem to have overtaken the cause of higher education in the Republic, it is nevertheless to be hoped that the educational facilities and appliances of the Liberian people will, in the end, be so adjusted to their local wants and peculiar conditions, as to insure a sound and steady progress in all the arts and sciences best adapted to strengthen and adorn their civilization. Educational constitutions, like all other constitutions of society, must be, if they are to work beneficially, the natural and normal outgrowths of the social state which they are meant to subserve. In the mean time, it should be our aim, as far as possible, to foster an educational spirit in Liberia, and to study the forms under which that spirit may find the most judicious and the most available expressions.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Saul, it was

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with Rev. John Orcutt, D.D., our respected General Secretary, in his severe and long-continued illness, from which we trust he may soon recover.

Resolved, That as expressing our appreciation of his many valuable services in the cause of Colonization, first as Agent and afterward as Secretary, we hereby appoint him "Honorary Secretary" of the Society.

Rev. Dr. Addison, Chairman of the Special Committee to nominate the Executive Committee and Secretaries, reported, recommending the election of the following:—

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—William Coppinger.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M.D., William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, James C. Welling, LL.D., Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D.D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

The proposed amendment of the Constitution, offered by the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, January 9, 1877, and considered by this Board at the annual sessions of 1877 and 1878, was taken up and pending discussion, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the legal bearings of the Act of Incorporation of the Society on the proposed change of the Constitution, now under consideration, be referred to a Committee of three, to report at their earliest convenience.

Judges Nott and Warren, and Mr. Fendall were appointed the Committee.

Mr. Fendall, from the special Committee to whom the subject was referred, reported that, in their opinion, there was no legal obstacle in the way of adopting the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the Society.

The Board continued the further consideration of the proposed change

of Article Second of the Constitution, and on the question being put, it was agreed to unanimously, as follows:—

ARTICLE SECOND.—The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

At 12 o'clock M., the appointed hour for the meeting of the Society, the Board of Directors took a recess for ten minutes; at the expiration of which time, it was again called to order.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Parker, it was

Resolved, That Rev. John W. Chickering, D.D., be invited to sit with the Board and to take part in its deliberations.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for such action as they may think proper.

The Board united in prayer, led by Rev. Dr. Saul, and then, on motion, adjourned.

WILLIAM COPPINGER, *Secretary*.
